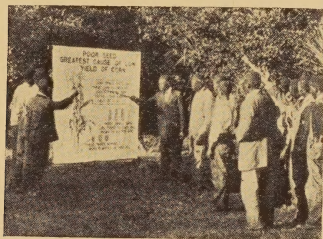


Hampton Graduates at Work

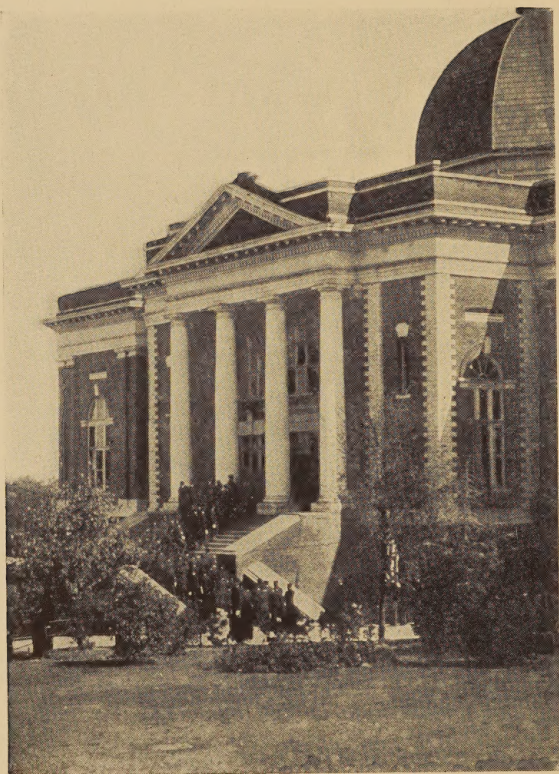


THE PRESS OF THE
HAMPTON NORMAL
AND AGRICULTURAL
INSTITUTE, MAR. 1920

HAMPTON GRADUATES AT WORK



A COUNTY AGENT GIVING
A TALK ON CORN



THE DINING HALL AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

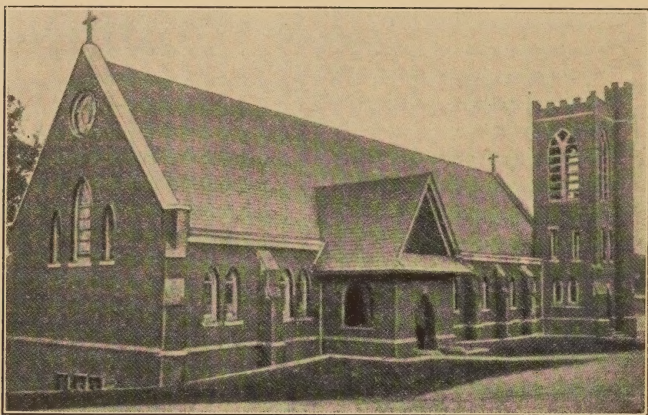
Tuskegee was founded by a Hampton graduate. Its present principal and twenty-five others of its staff are Hampton men and women. The dining hall was completed and another large building erected by a graduate of the Hampton Trade School.

FOREWORD

It is the graduates of an institution who determine its reason for being. To show that Hampton Institute is justified for its more than fifty years of work for the Negro and Indian, some results of that work in the achievements and influence of its graduates are offered in the following pages.

While the many vocations of Hampton-trained men and women are classified in this leaflet under seven main heads—teaching, farming, extension work, trades, social work, business, and the professions—there are many other occupations in which their influence is felt. A Hampton graduate does not follow a vocation merely to earn a living. Each one is sent out imbued with the desire to help his neighbor and his whole community to a higher plane of living. He interests himself in the churches, in the Sunday schools, in the social activities, in the various clubs of his people. Hampton graduates are not only sane and able leaders, but they have a reputation for gaining the respect of their white neighbors and of living at peace with them.

The record in this little pamphlet is of necessity brief and incomplete. It is intended merely to indicate some of the results of Hampton's fifty-odd years of training in the establishment in the South and West of better homes, better schools, better health, better farms—of a better type of citizenship among Negro and Indian peoples.



MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT THE ST. PAUL SCHOOL
THE WORK OF A HAMPTON GRADUATE

PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS

Fifty-four Hampton graduates and ex-students are principals of important schools. Tuskegee Institute, with an enrollment (1920) of over 1700, is by far the largest. The St. Paul School, Lawrenceville, Va., comes next in size. Seven of the fifty-four Hampton principals are heads of the new county training schools now being established in all parts of the South; three are superintendents of State industrial schools; and many, scattered from New Jersey to Alabama and the West Indies, are in charge of large private or public schools with assistants in grades from the first to the tenth. Twenty-one of these schools are in Virginia.

A number of these educational leaders have been working in the same communities for twenty-five or more years, exerting a tremendous influence in uplifting their people. Some, who are no longer living, notably Booker T. Washington, Class of 1875, gave an impetus to Negro education and general uplift which has been invaluable.



A GRADE TEACHER AT THE WHITTIER SCHOOL SUPERVISING GAMES

GRADE TEACHERS

The great majority of Hampton graduates and ex-students (95 per cent of the women) have become teachers, either in secondary schools or in the elementary grades. They are found in city public schools, as well as in private, State normal, and county training schools; and throughout the South in the rural district schools, where they are influencing hundreds of thousands of colored children.

These rural teachers are the workers who reach most effectively the masses of the colored people and helpfully influence school officials by their thorough work and upright manner of living. They have created little centers of Hampton influence throughout the South. They must be equal to all demands—teach academic and industrial subjects, as well as hygiene and sanitation; furnish vocational guidance to their pupils; take a leading part in religious work; and co-operate in all community activities. At least twenty-seven Hampton graduates are known to have taught in the same place forty or more years.



A HAMPTON VOCATIONAL TEACHER SUPERVISING THE ERECTION OF A
MANUAL-TRAINING BUILDING, HIS CLASS DOING THE WORK

VOCATIONAL TEACHERS

Hampton men teach agriculture, manual training, and the various trades. They teach in private, high, and county training schools, agricultural colleges, and large graded schools. The women teach cooking, sewing, basketry, weaving, chair-caning, and other household handicrafts.

Many of these teachers hold positions of great importance. One is State Teacher Trainer for the North Carolina State Board of Vocational Education, having under his jurisdiction the twelve schools of that State offering agriculture under the Smith-Hughes Act. He instructs the teachers and inspects their work. A woman graduate holds a similar position in Texas, being at the head of the home-economics department in the Colored State Agricultural College, and supervising the Smith-Hughes teachers of home economics in the State.

Among the two hundred and more Hampton vocational teachers are superintendents of industries, heads of agricultural and home-economics departments, and foremen of shops in large institutions, including a number of Indians in Government schools.



SUPERVISING TEACHERS RECEIVING A LESSON IN COOKING AT
HAMPTON'S SUMMER SCHOOL

SUPERVISING INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS

A powerful force in rural Negro industrial education is the supervising industrial teacher. There are now 270 such teachers in the South. In Virginia and North Carolina the State agents directing this home and school work are Hampton women, who supervise in North Carolina 44 teachers, and in Virginia 66, of whom 39 were trained at Hampton.

Besides organizing garden clubs which can hundreds of thousands of quarts of fruit and vegetables, and forming poultry clubs which sell eggs by the thousand dozen, thus improving the daily fare and at the same time conserving food, these supervisors are the moving power in introducing labor-saving devices in the homes; in painting and screening them; in cleaning yards and whitewashing outbuildings; in lengthening school terms; and in building new schoolhouses. Not the least of their accomplishments is the lesson taught by their co-operation with other forces working for social betterment—the white State supervisor, the ministers of their race, the county agents, and the Virginia Negro Organization Society.



A COUNTY AGENT AND HIS DEMONSTRATORS

COUNTY AGENTS

Another powerful influence in rural colored communities is the county agent, who does for the men and boys of the community what the home-demonstration agents do for the women and girls.

In this work also Hampton graduates have a large share. The special agent having supervision of the colored work in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, and Maryland with 56 agents under him is a Hampton man; and the men in charge, respectively, of the Virginia and North Carolina agents are also Hampton graduates, as is the State agent for Mississippi. One in Georgia has charge of ten counties. Besides these supervising agents a number of Hampton men are in the rank and file. The total number of farmers helped by them reaches into the tens of thousands.

Among the objects attained by these men are more economic crop production; improvement in live stock; co-operation in education; community club work, and business enterprises; and organization of boys' clubs. Their achievements have received State and National recognition.

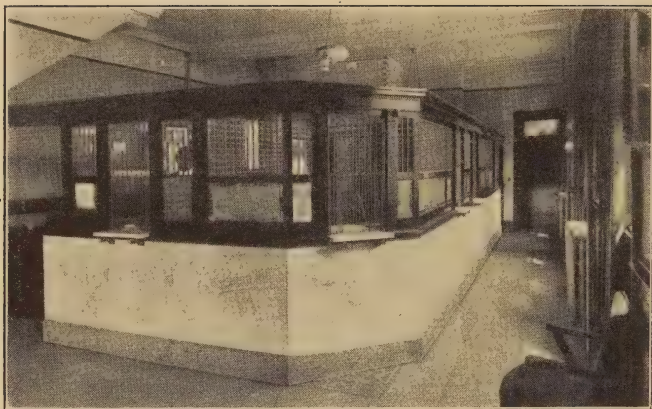


A HAMPTON INDIAN AT WORK ON HIS FARM

TRADESMEN AND FARMERS

Including Indians, over two hundred Hampton men are contractors, owners of shops, foremen, or journeymen in the various trades. This is 75% of those finishing trades since 1900. Their weekly earnings range from thirty to fifty dollars. During the war, many were employed by the Government and earned even larger wages. They have little trouble in obtaining work at their trades in the South, where skilled colored tradesmen are employed in large numbers by many white firms, as well as by their own development companies recently organized.

Nearly three hundred Indian former students of Hampton and many colored graduates and ex-students are farmers. A number of the Indians are stockraisers on a large scale. It is the aim of Hampton men who go into farming to buy land and encourage others to do so. Graduates in Virginia and other States are buying land and selling it at reasonable rates to colored farmers, thus encouraging them to become property owners and good citizens. Many Hampton men marry Hampton women, and their homes are community object lessons.



THE BROWN SAVINGS BANK, NORFOLK, VA. THE CASHIER, ASSISTANT CASHIER,
AND HEAD BOOKKEEPER ARE HAMPTON GRADUATES

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS

Very important business positions have been held for many years by Hampton graduates—notably in the treasurer's offices at Hampton, Tuskegee, and other large schools. A number are Government clerks, or officers in banks; a few are bank directors; some are successful insurance agents; and about 500 graduates and former students are in business for themselves or essential to the business enterprises with which they are connected. At least eleven very successful corporations owe their existence to the business sagacity of Hampton's sons.

At least 300 Hampton men and women are carrying the school's spirit into professional life. Several graduate physicians are heads of excellent hospitals. Besides the doctors, many nurses, druggists, and dentists are teaching that strong bodies are essential to race advancement. One of several ministers who have distinguished themselves is now a bishop in the A. M. E. Zion Church. Another won fame as an African missionary. Hampton lawyers include some who have served as special judges, and one who has been very prominent in Indian land cases and is now president of the Society of American Indians. A few Hampton graduates wield large influence in journalism.



GIRLS OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL
BAND OF THE BOYS' REFORMATORY
THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF BOTH INSTITUTIONS ARE HAMPTON GRADUATES

SOCIAL-SERVICE WORKERS

In increasing numbers Hampton graduates are engaging in social-service work, and some have attained high rank and wide recognition in this field. One of these, who is superintendent of the Virginia Industrial Home School for wayward colored girls, has recently been made a member of the executive committee of a National white welfare organization; another has been called from city to city to organize settlements. Her latest activities have been in Chester, Pa., where she has done remarkable organization work for Community Service. A third colored woman graduate, a physician, was selected by the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. to lecture to the women of her race on social hygiene.

Hampton men are doing excellent settlement and Y. M. C. A. work in the West and South. One is now head resident worker in the Wendell Phillips Settlement in Chicago, and another is engaged in similar work near Philadelphia. The great majority of Hampton graduates do some form of social-service work wherever they may be placed, as they go out from the school with the thought of service uppermost in their minds.

Hampton Institute is an undenominational school, controlled by a board of seventeen trustees. The school property includes about 1100 acres of land and 140 buildings, many of which have been built by the students.

The number of students is 1855, of whom 517 are colored children in the Whittier Training School, and 447, teachers in the Summer School. The 891 boarding pupils provide their own board and clothing, partly in cash and partly in labor at the school. But the great majority of students cannot pay their tuition, which is one hundred dollars per pupil.

Many Sunday schools, associations, and friends of the two races are interested to give these scholarships, and larger and smaller sums year by year, according to their ability, and thus assist Hampton in raising the amount needed for current expenses in addition to its regular income. A full scholarship may be endowed for \$2500.

To take its proper place in the work of racial re-adjustment, Hampton must raise this year from private subscriptions:—

Toward Retirement Fund	15 gifts of \$1000	\$15,000
For extension work in Va.	30 gifts of 500	15,000
For teachers' salaries	60 gifts of 250	15,000
For teachers' salaries	150 gifts of 100	15,000
For teachers' salaries	200 gifts of 75	15,000
For teachers' salaries	300 gifts of 50	15,000
For upkeep on buildings	600 gifts of 25	15,000
For general expenses	1500 gifts of 10	15,000
For general expenses	3000 gifts of 5	15,000
		<hr/> \$135,000

Any amount you may care to contribute will be gratefully received by James E. Gregg, Principal, or F. K. Rogers, Treasurer, Hampton, Va.

